

VACUUM DEPOSITION APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a fabricating apparatus of a liquid crystal display, and more particularly to a vacuum deposition apparatus which is suitable for reducing incidents of the breakage of a glass while sliding caused by the glass into position, slide miss of the glass.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0002] Generally, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device controls the light transmissivity of liquid crystal cells in accordance with video signals for displaying a picture corresponding to the video signals on a liquid crystal panel having the liquid crystal cells arranged in a matrix pattern. To this end, the LCD device includes an active area having the liquid crystal cells arranged in an active matrix type, and driving circuits for driving the liquid crystal cells in the active area. More specifically, the LCD device includes a lower plate in which thin film transistors for switching the liquid crystal cells, driving circuits for driving the thin film transistors and signal lines

connected between the driving circuits and the thin film transistors are mounted on a lower substrate; an upper plate having color filters coated on an upper substrate in correspondence with the matrix liquid crystal cells in **such** a manner so as to be separated for each cell area by a black matrix stripe, and transparent electrodes coated on the surfaces of the color filters; a spacer provided between the upper plate and the lower plate to assure a certain cell gap; and liquid crystal disposed in a space defined between the upper and lower plates by the spacer. Such a liquid crystal display device is fabricated by preparing the upper plate and the lower plate separately, causing them to adhere to each other and then injecting the liquid crystal through a liquid crystal injection hole provided at the side portion thereof, and thereafter by coating the liquid crystal injection holes with a sealant, **sealant** and then curing the sealant.

[0003] In such a fabricating method of a liquid crystal display device, an active layer included in a channel part of a thin film transistor and a protective layer protecting the transistor are generally formed by using a plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) process. Such PECVD process is implemented by a vacuum deposition apparatus as shown in Fig. 1 and 2.

[0004] Referring to Fig. 1 and 2, a conventional vacuum deposition apparatus includes a process chamber 2, and a susceptor 10 used as a lower electrode for heating a glass substrate 4 in the process chamber 2 and generating plasma.

[0005] The glass substrate 4 is transferred onto the susceptor 10 by a

robot arm 8, and returned after a deposition process.

[0006] The susceptor 10 is fixed to a support plate 18 and positioned at a certain height within the process chamber 2 by a support bar 20 that supports the support plate 18. A lift pin 6 is installed on the susceptor 10 for moving the glass substrate 4 up and down. The susceptor 10 is made to move in a vertical direction by a time belt 14 connected to the support bar 20 and a motor 12 for driving the time belt 14.

[0007] The time belt 14 driven by the motor 12 moves the support bar 20 to a desired height to cause the susceptor 10 to move to a corresponding position according to the process. In this case, the susceptor 10 is generally moved to its positions in 4 steps, that is, to the exchange position, to the load position, to the process position and to the spacing position. These positions of the susceptor 10 are determined by the driving time of the time belt 14.

[0008] The apparatus includes a location sensor 17 positioned at a side of the support bar 20 for sensing the position of the susceptor 10 and a sensed part 23 moving vertically together with the support bar 20 and positioned in a manner to face the location sensor 17.

[0009] The location sensor 17 is installed to be fixed and includes a first sensor 15 and a second sensor 16 that have different heights and thicknesses from each other.

[0010] The sensed part 23 includes a first projected part 21 adapted to selectively contact the first sensor 15 in accordance with the position of the susceptor 10 and a second projected part 22 adapted to contact the second

sensor 16 at a different location in accordance with the position of the susceptor 10.

[0011] The first sensor 15 and the second sensor 16 are normally photo sensors. They generate an ON signal when they contact the first projected part 21 and the second projected part 22 of the sensed part 23. They generate an OFF signal when they do not contact the first projected part 21 and the second projected part 22 of the sensed part 23. Accordingly, the positions of the susceptor 10 can be sensed in the vacuum deposition apparatus.

[0012] In aTe describe the motion of the vacuum deposition apparatus with such a composition, the robot arm 8, is used to transfer transfers the preheated glass substrate 4 from a heat chamber (not shown) not shown to the process chamber 2. After moving to the process chamber 2, the robot arm 8 moves forward in the advancing direction as shown in Fig. 2, to have the glass substrate 4 positioned at the top of the susceptor 10. In this case, the robot arm 8 moves up to a home position and by the time belt 14 and is driven for the amount of time needed to position be positioned so as not to interfere with the susceptor 10 and the lift pin 6 so that they do not interfere with the robot arm 8, 6. In this way the susceptor 10 is moved up to a load position way, after the glass substrate 4 is positioned at the top of the susceptor 10 by the robot arm 8, the susceptor 10 is moved up to a load position by the time belt 14 that is driven for a set time, so that the glass substrate 4 is supported by the lift pin 6. At this moment, the robot arm 8 is in contact with the glass substrate 4 and

~~the susceptor 10.~~

[0013] ~~The~~On the other hand, the first projected part 21 does not contact the first sensor 15 while the second projected part 22 of the sensed part 23, which moves up with the support bar 20, does contact with the second sensor 16 of the location sensor 17.

[0014] ~~—~~Thus, when the susceptor 10 is positioned in the load position, the robot arm 8 comes out of the process chamber. Then the susceptor 10 is moved up to the process position by the time belt 14 that is driven for a set period of time. At the same time, the lift pins pin 6 supporting the glass substrate 4 ~~are withdrawn~~ is inserted into the inside of the susceptor 10 so that the glass substrate 4 is positioned on the surface of the susceptor 10. At this moment, the ON signal is generated from the first sensor 15 and the second sensor 16 of the sensed part 23 which has moved up with the support bar 20 of the susceptor 10. Subsequently, after moving up to the spacing position as the next position, the susceptor 10 applies heat and voltage to the glass substrate 4 and a desired film is deposited on the glass substrate 4 by gas and plasma.

[0014][0015] When the deposition process is completed, the time belt 14 is driven in a reverse sequence of direction that is, different from the above described sequence, and the susceptor 10 carries out the foregoing process in a reverse order so that the glass substrate 4 is conveyed to succeeding process equipment by the robot arm 8.

[0015][0016] ~~The~~Thus, in the process position among the motions of ~~transferring~~ the conventional vacuum deposition apparatus, the vacuum

deposition apparatus, as shown in Fig. 3, includes the process chamber 2, the susceptor 10 on which the glass substrate 4 is safely placed within the process chamber 2, and the lift pin 6 for supporting the glass substrate 4.

[0017]—The glass substrate 4 is slid by the robot arm 8 and safely placed on the surface of the susceptor 10. At this moment, the susceptor 10 applies heat to the glass substrate 4 and is used as a lower electrode for generating plasma.

[0018]—The robot arm 8 transfers the pre-heated glass substrate 4 from the heat chamber (not shown) to the process chamber 2 will be described in more detail. As described above and as illustrated in Fig. 2.

2. After moving to the process chamber 2, the robot arm 8 moves forward in the advancing direction to position the glass substrate 4 on at the top of the susceptor 10. Also as noted above, At this moment, the lift pins pin 6 are position to not interfere with supporting the robot arm 8, i.e., glass substrate 4 is inserted into the lift pins 6 are withdrawn inside of the susceptor 10 during this time. At this time, the robot arm 8 slides to position the glass substrate 4 to a position where at the leading edge surface of the susceptor 10.

[0019]—At this moment, the robot arm 8 puts the glass substrate 4 is 2-3 mm before a stopper pin 28. The 28 from the end of the glass substrate 4. At this time, it become unstable upon the transfer and the conveyance of the robot arm 8 because the gap between of the stopper pin 28 and a point at which slide part where the glass substrate 4 begins

to slide into position is safely placed, is 5 mm.

[0016][0020] Also, the glass substrate robot arm **8** is inclined at around 85 degrees when it degree and moves forward to place up for safely placing the glass substrate 4 on the surface of the susceptor 10. Due to the incline, friction between this fact, upon safely placing the glass substrate and 4 on the susceptor 10 causes 10, it becomes inclined and pressed at one side. Consequently, the film-forming material to collect on a portion friction between the surface of the susceptor 10 where sliding and the glass substrate occurs, 4 changes whereby the film-forming material collects at the slide part of the susceptor 10.

[0017][0021] Fig. 4A to 4D are sectional views taken along the line A-A' of Fig. 3, and represent a the process whereby the glass substrate 4 is interfered with damaged by the film-forming material which collects occurs on the surface of the susceptor 10 due to the sliding frictional difference between the surface of the susceptor 10 and the glass substrate 4 safely placed on the susceptor 10 at in an incline. Only a leading edge of the glass substrate 4 is shown for simplicity. Also, the arrow represents the advancing direction (see Fig. 2), inclined manner.

[0018][0022] When the glass substrate 4 is slid onto a portion into the slide part 41 of the susceptor 10, it is caught by the film-forming material 11, thus halting the slide. This creates 11 to cause a bind slide to miss occur. Thereby, there occurs a problem whereby the glass substrate 4 is broken or bent. broken. The larger possibility of this occurrence increases because a bend of the substrate is, the more becomes severe

due to the bending enlargement of substrate is, and therefore the likelihood of a substrate being broken increases, substrate.

[0019][0023] Also, there is difficulty in obtaining Pyrex, the material because pyrex, a kind of glass glass, is used as the material for the susceptor 10.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0020][0024] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a vacuum deposition apparatus for minimizing the breakage of glass caused during sliding by the slide miss of the glass.

[0021][0025] In order to achieve these and other objects of the invention, a vacuum deposition apparatus according to one aspect of the present invention includes a susceptor for applying heat to a glass substrate and generating plasma; a lift pins pin supporting said glass substrate; a robot arm transferring said glass substrate to and returning said glass substrate from said susceptor; a stopper pin which provides for the stable transfer and return of said robot arm; and a groove which is formed at a sliding portion slide part of the said susceptor and into which a film-forming material provided in the deposition process is received, inserted,

[0022][0026] In a preferred embodiment, a the apparatus, the gap between the beginning of said slide portion part and the stopper pin is at least 3 mm and as much as mm. In the apparatus, the gap is 10 mm. The In the apparatus, the material of the susceptor is quartz. The In the apparatus, the section of the groove formed in the slide portion part has the

shape of a polygon, polygon. In the apparatus, the bottom face of the groove formed in the slide portion part has a curved shape and shape. In the apparatus, the bottom face of the groove formed in the slide portion part includes an incline plane and a perpendicular plane.

[0023] [0027] Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] [0028] These and other objects of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0025] [0029] Figs. 1 and 2 are respectively a sectional view and a plan view representing a conventional vacuum deposition apparatus;

[0026] [0030] Fig. 3 is a plan view representing the gap between a stopper pin and a leading edge safe-placed part of a glass substrate shown in Fig. 2;

[0027] [0031] Figs. 4A to 4D are sectional view representing in steps that a film-forming material occurs when a glass substrate is slid onto into a susceptor;

[0028][0032] Fig. 5 is a plan view representing the vacuum deposition apparatus according to the present invention;

[0029][0033] Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken along the line B-B' of Fig. 5;

[0030][0034] Figs. 7 to 9 are sectional views of a groove formed in the slide portion part of a susceptor; **and**

[0031][0035] Figs. 10A to 10C are sectional views showing that film-forming material collects in the groove when the glass substrate is slid on a susceptor and a loading position of the substrate at an inclined angle;

[0032] Figs. 11A to 11C illustrate an exemplary process for loading and unloading the glass substrate into the processing chamber using the robot arm; and

[0033] FIGs. 12A and 12B are overviews illustrating the loading and unloading of a substrate, susceptor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0034][0036] With reference to Figures Fig. 5 to 10c, the preferred embodiment of the present invention is explained as follows:

[0035][0037] Referring to Fig. 4A 5, the vacuum deposition apparatus according to 4D are sectional views taken along the line A-A' of Fig. 3, and represent present invention includes a susceptor 30 for applying heat to a glass substrate 34 safely placed within a process whereby chamber and generating plasma, a lift pin 36 supporting the glass substrate 4 is interfered with by the film-forming material which

collects on the surface of the susceptor 10 due to the sliding of 34, a robot arm 35 for transferring the glass substrate 4 on 34 to and returning from the susceptor 10 at an incline. Only 30, and a leading edge stopper pin 36 for the stabilization of the glass substrate 4 is shown for simplicity. Also, transfer and the arrow represents return of the advancing direction (see Fig. 2), robot arm 35.

[0036][0038] The glass substrate 34 is transferred into the process chamber 32 by the robot arm 35 and safely placed on the surface of the susceptor 30. Fig. 11A, illustrates a side view of the transferring process. It is noted above that as the glass substrate is enlarged, a bend of the substrate occurs and can become severe. This is illustrated in Fig. 11A where an end portion of the glass substrate 34 bends down to form an angle of about 85 degrees from the vertical due to the enlargement of the substrate 34. Referring back to Fig. 5, the The susceptor 30 is used as a lower electrode for applying heat to the glass substrate 34, 34 and generating plasma. Quartz is used as the material of the susceptor 30 because quartz is easy to obtain, for the ease of supply. The lift pins 36 support the glass substrate 34 which is transferred by the robot arm 35 and positioned on the susceptor 30. At least two lift pins 36 are utilized for engaging or penetrating a side of the susceptor 30.

[0037][0039] The robot arm 35 transfers the glass substrate 34 to the process chamber 32. Often 32 often the glass substrate 34 has been pre-heated in a heating chamber (not shown). After moving to the position of the process chamber 32, the robot arm 35 moves forward in an advance

direction and places the glass substrate 34 on top of the susceptor 30. The lift pins 36 supporting the glass substrate 34 are withdrawn inserted into the inside of the susceptor 30, causing whereby the glass substrate 34 to be is positioned on the surface of the susceptor 30.

[0038][0040] The robot arm 35 slides positions the glass substrate 34 on the surface of the susceptor 30 to at a location at which 2-3 mm before the leading edge stopper pin 40 from the end of the glass substrate 34 is 2-3 mm before a groove 44 (discussed later), when safely placing the glass substrate 34 on the surface of the susceptor 30.

[0039][0041] ToAt this time, to make the transfer stable upon the transfer and the conveyance of the robot arm 35, a slide portion part of the susceptor 30, that is, the gap between the part where the glass substrate 34 is finally positioned safely positioned, and the groove 44, stopper pin 40, is increased to be 10 mm. Thus, the glass substrate 34 has a longer space in which to slide, transfer by the robot arm 35 becomes stabilized.

[0040][0042] Also, because the glass substrate 34 is placed on the surface of the susceptor 30 inclined at about 85 degrees as illustrated in Fig. 11B. Again, the inclination with an angle of 85 degree for being safely placed, the glass substrate 34 is due to the bending that occurs as the substrate becomes large. Here, the edge of the glass substrate 34 touches the edge of the slide portion 42 of safely placed on the susceptor 30, 30 inclined to one side. As a result, because of the contact friction between the surface of the susceptor 30 and the leading edge of the glass substrate 34 during sliding, changes causing the film-forming material is

collected to collect at the slide portion part 42 of the susceptor 30.

[0041][0043] To minimize the occurrence of interference with a side miss of the glass substrate 34 due to the film-forming material, a groove 44 is formed in at the slide portion part 42 of the susceptor 30 as shown in Figures 6 to 9.

[0042][0044] Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken along the line B-B' illustrated in Fig. 5, showing a groove formed in the slide portion part 42 which, in this case, has a square sectional configuration.

[0043][0045] Figures 7 to 9 represent various shapes of the groove 44 formed at the slide portion part 42. The groove 44 of Fig. 7 has a the shape wherein the bottom surface includes an incline plane and a perpendicular plane; the The groove 44 of Fig. 8 has the shape whereby the bottom surface is a curved surface; and the The groove 44 of Fig. 9 has a 'V' shape. Also, the groove 44 formed at the slide portion part 42 of the susceptor 30 may have a polygonal shape (not shown), as the shape of its section.

[0044][0046] The groove 44 formed at the slide portion 42 part of the susceptor 30 makes contact of the glass substrate contact surface with the film forming material 45 minimal as shown in Fig10a to 10c, when the glass substrate 34 is slid.

[0045][0047] Figures 10A 10a to 10C 10e are sectional views taken along line B-B' of Fig. 5, and represent, in steps, the occurrence of the film-forming material 45 at the groove 44, which takes place by the contact friction between the leading edge of glass substrate 34 and the slide portion part 42 of the susceptor 30.

[0046][0048] When the glass substrate 34 is slid on to the slide portion part 42 of the susceptor 30, the film-forming material 45 45 which accumulates by the scraping of friction difference between the glass substrate 34 on and the susceptor 30 (see Fig. 11B), collects in the inside of the groove 44 (see Figs. 10A, 10B, 10C and 11C) so that the film-forming material 45 does not interfere the glass substrate 34 during subsequent slidings. As illustrated in Fig. 11C, the glass substrate 34 is loaded onto the susceptor 30 (the robot arm 35, which includes the robot arm blade 35A, may be removed). The film-forming material from the surface of the susceptor 30 is filled into the groove 44. Accordingly, the gathered film-forming material 45 does not affect contact the glass substrate 34.

[0047][0049] In this way, when the glass substrate 34 is slid onto to the susceptor 30, the film-forming material 45 accumulates occurs inside of the groove 44. Thereby, the breakage of the glass substrate 34 is prevented.

[0048][0050] The conventional susceptor 10 uses pyrex, which is a kind of glass. On the contrary, the susceptor 30 according to the present invention uses quartz as its material, to make it easy to supply the material.

[0049] Figure 12A illustrates the susceptor 30 in a state in which the substrate 34 is being loaded onto the susceptor 30. As shown in Figure 12A, the lift pins 36 are in a retracted state. Figure 12A also clearly illustrates the sliding portion 42 and the groove 44. Figure 12A also illustrates the robot arm 35 carrying the substrate 34 in a forward direction. The robot arm 35 carries the substrate in the forward direction until the substrate 34 starts to slide on the sliding portion 42

and is stopped by a stopper pin 40 (not shown in Figure 12A, but the stopper pin 40 is clearly shown in Figure 5). As shown in Figure 12A, the lift pins are still in the retracted state and are not used because the robot arm 35 supports the substrate 34.

[0050] Next, Figure 12B illustrates the substrate having one end that rests on the sliding portion 42 of the susceptor 30. When the end of the substrate 34 slides on the sliding portion 42 and comes to a rest via the stopper pin 40, the substrate 34 scrapes material 45 of the sliding portion 42, and the scraped off material 45 falls into the advantageously placed groove 44. The lift pins 36 are also activated (raised) so as to support the substrate 34. Thus, the substrate 34 is supported by the sliding portion 42 of the susceptor 30 and by the lift pins 36. Therefore, the robot arm 35 can be slightly lowered and removed in a rearward direction such that the substrate 34 is fully supported without use of the robot arm 35. Then a material deposition process, etc. can be performed, and after the process is performed, the robot arm 35 is moved in a forward direction to support the substrate 34, the lift pins 36 are retracted (lowered), and the robot arm 35 is moved in the rearward direction to remove the substrate 34 from the processing chamber.

[0051] As described above, with the vacuum deposition apparatus according to the present invention, the gap is increased between the part where the glass substrate 34 is finally safely positioned and the stopper pin 40, to make the transfer stable; the groove is formed at the slide

portion part of the susceptor, to reduce the breakage of the glass substrate due to being caught on the film-forming film-forming material and to improve the productivity and the rate of operation. Moreover, the period between periodic cleanings of the susceptor is increased to reduce the cleaning cost, and the exchange cycle is increase to decrease the production cost.

[0052] It should be understood to the ordinary skilled person in the art that the invention is not limited to the embodiments, but rather that various changes or modifications thereof are possible without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention shall be determined only by the appended claims and their equivalents.